



EDMONTON BULLETIN.  
(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

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FRANK CALVERT.—PROPRIETOR

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JANUARY 20TH, 1896.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

The result of the Manitoba elections is decisive on the question at issue. Properly speaking it was not the school question, but a resultant phase of that question that the people of Manitoba were asked to give their mandate on. It was not as to whether or not there should be separate schools, but as to what extent federal interference with the school system of the province should be resisted. In their first reply to the remedial order the government of the province suggested—not to say threatened—legislative resistance to federal interference. That government has now a support of at least thirty out of a house of forty specifically pledged to the policy of legislative resistance at any rate. The fact is ugly, but it would be folly to deny that it is a fact. Indeed, not only has the government thirty supporters out of a house of forty pledged to support it on that point, but the majority even of those who have been elected to oppose the government on general principles pledged themselves quite, or almost, as strongly to support it on this point. To use a time honored phrase, it is a condition rather than a theory which confronts the Ottawa statesmen who have undertaken to enforce the remedial order; and it would be well for them to consider the matter in that light. Admitting for the sake of argument that Manitoba is wrong as wrong can be, these elections prove that the people of the province are united and determined on this particular point, and it is just a question, how much it is likely to conduce to the welfare of the Dominion to undertake to coerce them on the point. In the first place is it possible? and in the next place, if possible, is it advisable? It certainly is not possible to appropriate any of the public moneys of the province to any purpose except as the legislature may direct. It is altogether questionable if taxing powers can be given by any other authority than the local legislature. It is doubtful if the most enthusiastic advocates of separate schools in the east would agree to a special vote from the federal treasury in order to support separate schools in Manitoba. How then is federal legislation to be made effective; for schools cost money? But supposing that remedial legislation can be made partially effective—for in the face of a hostile local legislature it cannot be made fully effective—will there be as much gain for those who derive the benefits of separate schools over their present position as will pay them for the disadvantage in other respects at which they will necessarily be placed, in being cut off from the general school system of the province; to say nothing of the loss to the province and the country at large on account of the disarrangements which the enforcement of the remedial order would cause? The present and future can best be read in the light of the past. A few years ago when the necessities of Manitoba conflicted with the statutory agreements of the Dominion—when Manitoba declared against the policy of railway disallowance—although the railway company had the law and the Dominion government had the power, Sir John Macdonald said: "We cannot check Manitoba," meaning of course, "We cannot afford to check Manitoba." The present seems to be another such case.

Manitoba has declared repeatedly that it will not have separate schools and the Imperial privy council has specifically declared that it need not have them. At the same time the people of Manitoba through the government have declared as repeatedly that while they cannot afford separate schools they have no wish to interfere with the religious convictions of Roman Catholics or to

act unjustly towards them in financial or other matters. If they have treated the Roman Catholic minority unjustly in these matters they assert that they stand ready to remedy the injustice, and court the fullest enquiry. Their offer has so far been treated with scorn. Separate schools do not exist in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, or British Columbia; there are in each of these provinces a much larger proportion of Roman Catholics to the total population than in Manitoba. If Roman Catholics receive substantial justice in educational matters in those provinces without separate schools why should they not in Manitoba. Under the existing circumstances it would seem the better for those who really wish to see the Roman Catholics of Manitoba receive substantial justice in school matters, if, instead of antagonizing nine-tenths of the people of the province and arousing their prejudices against the minority by threatening federal interference in their behalf, they would formulate their grievances against the existing system, say what they want, and lay the matter before the people and legislature and government of the province, as has not yet been done. Although the course taken by the advocates of the interests of the minority has been such as to arouse prejudice against them on the part of the majority, there is still left some sense of justice—surely enough to guarantee that no Roman Catholic shall be put to any disadvantage in securing a useful common school education as compared with Protestants; and that without violence to his religious feelings and convictions.

It should be remembered in dealing with this question that separate schools have not been in existence in Manitoba for some five years. The enforcement of the remedial order does not mean the retention of a system, but the displacement of a system. There is a great difference in responsibility in the two cases. When the Manitoba act abolishing separate schools was passed, and before those schools had passed out of existence, if the Dominion government had exercised its constitutional right in protection of the alleged interests of the minority and disallowed it, very little fault would have been found. It would then have been protecting existing institutions and it would have been for the government of Manitoba to show cause why separate schools should not exist. The federal government of the day did not see fit to extend the protection then which it has since offered in the terms of the remedial order. It probably did not need votes then as bad as it thought it did when the agreement was made in pursuance of which the order was issued. There are many people who did not dislike separate schools enough to ask for their removal in 1890 who do not like them well enough in 1896 to support their re-establishment in a province almost unanimously opposed to them. For the loss of the support of these people—and they form a large minority, if not a majority, throughout the Dominion—to the cause of separate schools in Manitoba the members of the present administration at Ottawa, who a few days ago hoped to ride to power as the champions of separate schools, must take full credit—or blame.

THE CABINET.

The news of the re-organization of the Bowell cabinet is almost as surprising as was the news of its disruption—and as little creditable to the parties concerned. In the first case the premier certainly figured creditably, as a man who having made a bargain was prepared to stick to it and abide the consequences, but the resigned ministers figured as men who had made a bargain expecting gain; but when a prospect of loss loomed up, were prepared to sacrifice their alleged principles, their questionable honor, their friends—that is those who had befriended them—their leader, in fact anything and everything, in the hope of getting another term of salary. That Bowell should have surrendered to such a combination after the bold profes-

sions he had made goes far to prove the truth of the complaint, that he is not competent for the position which he holds. For that there has been a partial if not a total surrender on his part there is no room to doubt. To accept as colleagues men who had dealt so shamefully with him in his public capacity and at the same time had shown themselves to be so thoroughly devoid of principle, is proof either that he is as great a rascal as they or that he has been compelled to submit to their dictation on the plea of party exigency. Most people will agree that if the exigencies of the conservative party are such as to require such alliances the sooner it ceases to be a party—or at least the ruling party—the better for the country.

It would appear that the present alliance is intended to be merely temporary, a closing up of the ranks in preparation for the general elections, rather than for a session of parliament. The way that the M. P.'s have been getting in out of the wet—that is leaving parliament for government offices—within the past few days, as well as the numerous appointments of possible political aspirants to the senate, does not look like a session. The government has lost too many seats in the bye-elections lately and there are too many dangerous questions before the house to warrant them in shelving supporters in the commons just now, if they intended to do business while the senate seats might remain vacant and save indemnity. But with an election pending party claims must be satisfied, and there seems to be an extra large crop of them.

The entrance of Sir Charles Tupper into the cabinet can only mean one thing, namely that he is to succeed Bowell as leader of the party during the coming elections, as being a more forceful character than the present premier. The current of the by-elections, and the recent acrobatic display at Ottawa certainly weakened the chances of the party under their present leader, but the leadership of Tupper caps the climax. Whatever flavor of fairness, patriotism and honesty pertained to the party through the successive premierships of Abbott, Thompson and Bowell will be dissipated by the presence of Tupper leading a cabinet in which the recent bolters will control. The people of Canada know more than they did when Tupper was Sir John Macdonald's lieutenant; and his name is the last with which to conjure in Canada to-day. What the country wants is brains, not bombast. In the old days Sir John Macdonald furnished the brains and Tupper the bombast, and it seems that many who heard the bombast and saw its effect have forgotten about the brains which directed it. They will be wiser within the next few months.

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Watchmaker and Jeweler  
EDMONTON, ALBERTA.  
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and  
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AGENTS EDMONTON AND ST. ALBERT.

12-37

# Spring Goods! Spring Goods!

First Consignment of the Season, consisting of  
**DRESS GOODS, COSTUME CLOTHS, (In Dres<sup>g</sup>) FANCY  
FLANNELETTES, PRINTS, ETC.**

Purchasers anxious to procure the greatest amount of reliable goods at the smallest possible outlay, should, before purchasing elsewhere, pay a visit to the Manchester House, where goods will be willingly shown and quotations given without necessitating a single purchase.

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TERMS STRICTLY CASH. Positively no exceptions.

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BEGINS 2ND JANUARY 1896.

Bring your money and come prepared to buy. No reserve. Bargains every day for one month. Outstanding accounts must be paid. Grain taken in settlement.

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Established 1877. \$500,000 Capital. Incorporated 1893.  
**JAS. MCMILLAN & CO.**  
DEALERS IN... INCORPORATED.  
FURS, HIDES, PELTS, WOOL,  
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Branches: Winnipeg, Man.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Helena, Mont.; Chicago, Ill.

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"MERRY CHRISTMAS" to all my Old and New  
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LAUDER, the Pioneer Baker,  
Who is always ready to make you a nice Xmas. Cake  
that will make your table cheery for Xmas.

LAND O' CAKES!  
FRUIT CAKES. PLAIN CAKES. PLUM CAKES.  
SPONGE CAKES. MEDIERA CAKES.  
SCOTCH CAKES. JELLY CAKES.  
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Mince Pies and Patties. Macaroons and Lady Fingers. Fancy Biscuits, BUNS AND BREAD.

FRUITS! Florida Oranges, Japanese Oranges, Car Winter Apples, Malaga Grapes and Lemons. Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds and Filberts, Table Raisins, Figs and Dates, Fancy Confectionery, French Creams, Chocolate and Bon Bons. A full assortment of Groceries, Pipes, Tobacco, Gums and Cigarettes. Oysters, Cranberries and Honey to arrive. Pure Apple Cider Vinegar, etc. Sugar Toys for the children. Order early and get good word done. Xmas and Wedding Cakes a specialty. Free delivery to any part of the city. Give us a call. We are always glad to see you at

LAUDER'S BAKERY, JASPER AVENUE.

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### Rubber Faced Weather Strips

Around Windows and Doors keep out wind, snow and cold, save coal and ensure winter comfort.

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### OPENING... Announcement

WM. M'ADAM & CO.

Winter is Coming!

### Jumpers

We beg to announce that we have opened up our Grocery business in Turnbull & McAdam's old stand, Jasper Avenue and are prepared to supply all orders on the shortest notice.

Christmas Orders a Specialty.

Free delivery to any part of town. Strictly cash Sales. Small profits and quick returns.

From \$8.00 to  
\$12.00, complete.

On hand and made to order  
at the...

CITY  
Carriage Works!

**BEAVER HILLS.**

Jamies Astrander died at the residence of Gus Doze on Friday last, aged 69 years. — Mr. Astrander came from Nebraska a little over a year ago, and has been making his home with Mr. J. H. Lowering, his nephew. He was spending a few days at Mr. Doze's on a visit. Just after eating a hearty dinner on Friday, and apparently in good health, he was taken with a sinking spell, supposed to be heart trouble. The first that anything was noticed wrong, he gasped as though he could not get his breath. Mr. Doze caught him to keep him from falling off the chair and by the time he could be laid on a lounge he was dead. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Whiteside at Josephburg school house on Sunday afternoon, the body was then buried in the Josephburg cemetery.

**THE TRANSVAAL WAR SCARE.**

**Free Press**, Jan. 13: It seems pretty well established in the public mind that Emperor William did not mean to threaten war upon England by his message of sympathy to President Kruger, of Transvaal, and the reports which were circulated a few days ago of an English alliance back of Germany against England, find little further evidence. It seems to be accepted that the German emperor simply intended to express his own opinion of the Jameson raid in that message, and the temporary sentiments of irritation which it caused him. This is the general feeling, apparently, of the public mind, and those organs of public opinion which are in touch with the government have undoubtedly sought to deepen this impression. But this still leaves unexplained the uncontradicted assertion that the German government did apply to Portugal for permission to pass through Portuguese territory at Delagoa Bay to the Tigray, and does it explain the flagrant preparation of war material and equipment of war forces in England. Of more force seems the argument of some newspapers that the wavering support of Russia and France has admitted the German war lord that the interpretation put upon his message by England was putting him into a hazardous position.

One feature of the war scare which is much dwelt upon is the harm it has done to German trade. German import trade houses announce that there has been a big decrease in their orders since the scare. The orders of one big fancy goods firm, it is announced, have decreased sixty per cent. It is feared that the quarrel will thus result in a permanent injury to trade.

A Johnnepeter dispatch of Jan. 13th, says that Wilton, the German Envoy to make a house to house search for arms and it is stated the Germans of that place have been holding meetings and passing resolutions telling Emperor William to mind his own business. Dr. Jameson and his lieutenants, as far as known, are still at Pretoria awaiting the time when negotiations between Sir Hercules Robinson and President Kruger reach a point which will permit of his being sent to Natal under escort in order to be delivered over to British authorities for trial.

Interest in the great naval preparations in England, continues to absorb the public mind. A report which has been circulated to the effect that the great naval and mobilization of naval forces is denied to-day, but it is certain that appeals from the war office have recently been sent by circular to the commanders of all the volunteer regiments, asking them to return the popular number of volunteers that could be mobilized and to state the arrangements that would be necessary for doing so. At Woolwich, a suburb of London, on the Thames, also the great arsenal covering 300 acres of ground, is receiving constant additions to its great store of naval material and the activity in all departments there is unabated. The torpedo factory is increasing its output and the men in that department are working day and night. The torpedo cases as fast as they are manufactured are dispatched to Portsmouth and Dover, the former the principal naval station of England, with a fortified harbor that will hold the whole of the English navy, and the latter the chief port of communication between England and the continent. The government intends, it is announced, to have these well supplied with torpedo boats and with torpedo destroyers.

**WINNIPEG IN 1896.**

The Piskorskys and Muskorshys are two noted members of the Polish settlement in Winnipeg. They have been quarrelling for weeks and have been repeatedly fined in the courts for fighting. Last Saturday week the Piskorsky were fined and the magistrate said the best thing was for both families to go away and settle the feud for good. The Piskorsky adopted the advice and went to their enemies house and demanded a trunk which had been detained as security for the payment of certain money. The Muskorshy refused to give it up and a free fight ensued. Three revolvers were discharged and three were drawn. Mrs. Piskorsky sat on the ground and would not get up until she had received a deep gash under the eye. Her husband then broke the barrel of a gun over the head of the elder Piskorsky, but his head was hard enough to prevent his being stoned. About 25 people collected and a free fight was about to commence, when three of the stalwart policemen appeared and arrested two Piskorskys and one Willemschuk, while the injured woman was taken to the infirmary. The prisoners were very obtrusive in their cells. They hammered the doors and did their best to get out. Then all was quiet for a time, after they had been remanded. The silence was broken by some of the prisoners, who said one of them was hanging himself. This was found to be true. The elder Piskorsky had fastened one end of his leather belt to the bare of the cell door and was about to place his head in a loop made at the other end of the strap. He was cut down by the police decided to allow him to tire himself out, which he did about 11 o'clock, after having declared himself an anarchist and "as good as Queen Victoria or the Czar of Russia" and breaking up his seat in the cell.

**GENERAL NEWS.**

Although the Spanish authorities are masking the best of the situation, it is evident that the captain-general is very much disturbed at the turn events have taken during the past six weeks, and rumor succeeds rumor, day by day, of his probable retirement from the command of the Spanish forces here if not his return to Spain. He attributes a great deal of the success of the enemy to their great superiority in moving from point to point, and is still confident that if he is supplied with a sufficient force of cavalry regiments he will be able to eventually put down the insurrection. This however, is a hopeful view of the situation which is not taken by all the thoughtful people here, and the adherents of the Spanish government are anxiously longing to hear of a decisive victory of the Spaniards and of the arrival of further reinforcements from Spain.

One thing which has been shown as a result of the Venezuelan war scare is that there is no sentiment in Canada in favor of political union with the United States, or annexation as it is familiarly termed. Whatever doubt there may have been in the minds of some persons on this question, we know now that no such sentiment exists in this country. From one end of the Dominion to the other the determination has been expressed to stand by the Empire come what may. There has been much talk about Canadian loyalty to the Empire, and Canadian loyalty has now had a practical test, and it has not been found wanting. On the contrary the threatening of war right on our own border only served to bring out the determination more strongly than ever that Canadians were ready to fight, if need be, for the cause of the Empire. The idea prevalent largely in the United States is that Canadians were only waiting for an opportunity to throw in their lot with the great republic. One good feature of the Venezuelan trouble is that they have been rudely disabused of this belief. United States naval and military authorities have now been forced to admit that they have been badly deceived in regarding that there was any feeling in Canada in favor of annexation. As one United States journal put it: instead of getting any support from Canada in the event of war with Great Britain, they would have to fight Canada as well as the mother country. It is probably just as well that our southern neighbors should understand this fact, and knowing it they will be less likely to force the Venezuelan matter to extremes.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS

Groceries, Provisions, Boots & Shoes, Crockery, Glassware, etc.

EDMONTON DYE WORKS  
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PROPRIETORS.

Near Electric Light Works.  
All orders promptly attended to and first-class work guaranteed.

W. R. HOWEY'S

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Turkeys, etc., Sausage, Spare Ribs, Pig Feet, Pig Heads, Tenderloin, Tongues, Hearts and Cured Meats,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Millinery, Millinery

FELT and VELVET HATS

New Fall Goods have arrived  
A good assortment of Underwear and Ladies and Children's Corsets and Corset Waists

Miss Charbonneau

Horse Blankets,  
Goat Robes,  
Sleigh Bells

Immense Stock, all varieties, bottom prices or cash.  
Patent Foot Warmers for use in Sleigh-riding.  
EDMONTON SADDLERY CO.

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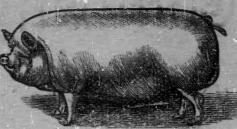
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Mill and Office, corner Jasper Avenue  
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**G. B. BILLO,**  
Watchmaker. — St. Albert.  
At north end of Bridge.  
Repairs promptly attended to. Satisfaction  
guaranteed.

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HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID.

**COAL**

Good as the Best

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CHEAP AS THE CHAPEST

For money or its equivalent.

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LAROSE & CO.  
Will pay cash for Secondhand Furniture or Clothing, Wagons or Farm Implements, or will take in exchange.

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OF THE EDMONTON DISTRICT

Comprises some 30 Local Views.

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PHOTOGRAPHER.

Only a limited number can be got out at first early if you want the best of the season.

Other Xmas Cards in the view line a for sale.

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HAS THE LARGEST STOCK OF

**Dry . . .****Lumber . . .**

In this district and is prepared to sell at the very lowest possible rates.

Before purchasing your Lumber apply at Fraser's Mill

for prices which we are sure you will find satisfactory.

Sash and Doors  
at very much reduced rates

SEE HOW THEY RUN !  
(NOT THE MICE)  
BUT THE PEOPLE

Of Edmonton with their money in their fist to the

EDMONTON MEAT

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To buy their Xmas Dinner of Ducks,

Chickens, Turkeys, Geese, Lamb,

Pig, Veal, Beef, and Mutton.

Come running and get you share.

ROBERT VANCE, PROPRIETOR

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A SHIPMENT OF

**Royal Crown and Toilet Soap**

Which we will sell at the following reduced

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3 Bars Royal Crown wrapped and 1  
Cake Toilet Soap, 25c

4 Bars Royal Crown unwrapped and 1  
Cake Old Brown Windsor, 25c

3 Bars Oatmeal, Mottled or Glycerine, 25c

And other Toilets at proportionately low  
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Cash Discount of 10 per cent.

I have a very large stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS,  
JEWELRY & SILVERWARE

In fact everything a man class

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1896.

All kinds of Watches repaired.

E. RAYMER.

**Sleights**

BEST AND CHEAPEST  
ALSO . . .

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Strong, serviceable and stylish, at lowest

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We do not need to blow our own horn, our stock speaks for itself. Call and inspect.

All repairs made free first season, except

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Office in rear of McCauley's Stables.

All kinds of Teaming promptly attended to.

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In endless variety and cheap at

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We will have in a few days a very large stock of

TOYS AND XMAS. GOODS

Boys and Girls' Own Annual, Chatterbox, etc.

Poetry in cheap and fine bindings, Miscellaneous Books, an immense range.

Bibles (pocket and family), Church services in all bindings, Presbyterian

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A man for every unoccupied

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Liberal compensation to whole or part time men.

Experienced salesmen will find this a good one.

Implement agents, farm managers, school teachers will do well to look into this.

Men devoting but part time do well with us.

Stock especially grown for the winter season.

Send full detail to Toronto, Ontario, for particulars.

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Branches: Chicago, Ill., Montreal, P. Q.

7-32

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COFFINS AND CASKETS, ALL STYLES, MADE

AT EASTERN PRICES.

All kinds of Funeral Furnishings.

Third Street, Edmonton.

South of Hudson's Bay Store.

**A SPECIAL . . .****INDUCEMENT**

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A sweeping reduction in the price of all

Fresh Meats, both wholesale and retail.

If you require a Quarter of Beef, a

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in our line, call and get prices before

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You will be surprised both at the quality and price.

All kinds of Fresh and Cured

Meats always in stock.

Highest Cash Prices paid for Hides, Hogs and

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GENERAL COMMISSION, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKER.

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Business men looking for openings will find this a good place.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

Improved and Unimproved farms close to the Townsite.

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the best agricultural and stock raising District

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Any one visiting Northern Alberta, should come and see

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GENERAL BLACKSMITHS,

HORSESCHOOLING A SPECIALTY

Woodwork done on the premises.

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FOR SALE.

Is the leading household Sewing Machine.

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Machines now on view at our warerooms,

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Call and see the wheels go round.

JAS. T. DALE, Agent.

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Harnessmakers & Saddlers. Full line of Horse

Furnishings constantly on hand. Repairing done

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SOUTH EDMONTON TOWN LOTS

In the vicinity of the Bailey Shores.

FOR SALE.

Apply to M. MACKENZIE,

White Avenue, South Edmonton, or to

OSLER HAMMOND & SANTON, Winnipeg.

PUMPS

P. CLARK, Pumpman. Wooden pumpheads and

guaranteed, or wooden pump heads fitted on iron pipe if required. Prices reasonable. Terms cash.

Casters, White Avenue, South Edmonton.

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WINDSOR HOTEL, St. Albert. Fine-class accomodations. Located on the Bow River, with a fine view of the mountains.

Good liver and stale food in connection.

The proprietors give every attention to guests.

GOUVELIERS & HOSTYN, Proprietors.

40-41

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COFFINS AND CASKETS, ALL STYLES, MADE

AT EASTERN PRICES.

All kinds of Funeral Furnishings.

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